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TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1893.

AT WAR WITH STATES.

Argentina's Troubles Are Still Spread
ing.

New York, August 7.—Dispatches from the *Herald's* correspondent in Buenos Ayres, Argentina, show that the revolutionists against the Provisional Government of the provinces of Buenos Ayres, San Luis and Santa Fe, are gaining continually. The revolutionists in the province of San Luis won a complete triumph. They have deposed the Provisional Government and established another with a pronounced Radical at its head. The situation there is very grave, many miles of railroad being torn up.

Complete success has not yet been won in the provinces of Santa Fe and Buenos Ayres, but the insurgents are gaining everywhere. Along the coast of the province of Buenos Ayres and up the Parana River, which forms the eastern boundary of the province of Santa Fe, all towns have been seized by the insurgents. Little resistance was made in most of them.

Forty towns in the province of Buenos Ayres alone are now held by the revolutionists, and all the camp districts are under their control. More actual fighting has been done in the province of Santa Fe, so far, than in the other provinces where revolutions have been started, but a great battle is expected in or near the city of La Plata, where Governor Costa of the province of Buenos Ayres has taken possession at the head of 2200 Provisional troops.

The revolutionary forces have surrounded La Plata, and Governor Costa and his troops are practically shut in. They are under siege, and will probably be forced to fight their way out of the city.

Bahia Blanca, on Bahia Blanca bay, at the extreme southern point of the province of Buenos Ayres, was captured today by the revolutionists. This gives the revolutionists almost complete control of the Great Southern road, which runs from Buenos Ayres city to Bahia Blanca.

In the province of Santa Fe the revolutionists have seized many towns. A large body of revolutionary troops, largely composed of colonists from Europe, is marching toward the city of Santa Fe, which is the capital of the province.

Notice has been sent to Governor Cafferata that unless he surrenders the city by daybreak tomorrow and agrees to give up control of the province the bombardment will be opened. Possibly the Governor may surrender without courting such a misfortune. The city of Rosario, the largest in the province of Santa Fe, is already in the hands of the revolutionary forces. It is reported that 160 persons were killed and wounded during the fighting between the insurgents and police of that city.

President Saenz Pena, whose administration is not threatened by the revolutionists, is anxious about the outcome. He fears that the prolonging of the revolt may result in a general uprising, which would make the calling out of the national troops necessary. A Cabinet meeting was held last night, at which it was decided to ask Congress to sanction Federal intervention in the disturbed provinces. The Senate voted favorably upon the proposal today, and it is now being considered by the Chamber of Deputies.

PERSONAL.

Professor F. H. Hosmer and wife returned by the Australia.

E. D. J. Bartram is no longer a member of the firm of B. F. Ehlers & Co.

The Duke of New Castle and viceroy and Gambier Bolton leave for China and Japan on the Oceanic.

R. W. McChesney and wife are home again from a trip to the coast. They returned on the Australia.

F. H. Hayselden, A. C. McCartney and Father Wendall were passengers by the Mokuli yesterday for Lanai.

Willard E. Brown, the popular and genial bookkeeper of the *Gazette* Company, leaves on the Australia for Chicago.

Mrs. Walter G. Smith, three children and servant, arrived from Coronado this morning on the Oceanic and are domiciled on Judd street.

Information is wanted of Keana Puihap, who left his home at Naalehu, Kau, Hawaii, on July 26th and has since been missing.

Messrs. Erwin Ball and L. Jansen, two professors attached to the Yokohama University, are on their way home by the Oceanic.

Dr. Sanger, Mrs. Sanger and their daughter Miss Edna, of San Francisco, are passengers by the Oceanic for Shanghai, where they reside.

L. Rosenthal, a correspondent of the San Francisco *Abend-Post* and other Eastern papers, is a passenger on the Oceanic on his way to Siam.

Dr. H. N. Allen and family were through passengers on the Oceanic for Yokohama. The doctor is the Secretary of the American Legation at Corea.

NEWS FROM THE ORIENT.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA IN YOKOHAMA.

Thousands of People Drowned and Three Hundred and Sixty Villages Wiped Out by Floods.

The *Commerce* publishes an account by one of the survivors of the burning of the Don Juan. Having given brief particulars of the voyage from Manila to Hongkong and from Hongkong to Amoy—1000 cases of kerosene having been taken on board at Hongkong which were stowed in the 'tween decks forward—the writer proceeds:

"We arrived at Amoy on the morning of the 1st inst. and left on the evening of the first day, having taken on board a large amount of general cargo and 237 Chinese passengers. The sea was as smooth as a lake of oil and the voyage was most agreeable. The same weather was continued on the 2d and 3d. At a quarter past seven on the evening of the 3d a crowd of Chinamen rushed aft, where the captain and officers of duty were, crying that fire had broken out in the 'tween decks on the port side, where the kerosene was stored. At the same time a mass of flames shot up. We, with the exception of the Chinese, rushed to the scene of the disaster, which, in the first moments, assumed colossal proportions, due to the fact of the fire having broken out amongst the kerosene. To extinguish the flames was impossible, and it was useless to think of it. No human force could have coped with such a conflagration. This the captain recognized, and after a short consultation with the first and second officers, the third being on the bridge, he called out the terrible order, 'Salvase el que pueda.' From this moment, seeing that it was impossible to save the ship, no one thought of anything but his own safety, the danger of death being imminent. Fate offered us the alternative of death by two elements, fire and water, which it was necessary to evade at any cost. The Chinese were panic-stricken and many of them threw themselves into the water at the first alarm; others climbed up the masts and rigging, but the greater number of them crowded aft, which at that time was the safest place. Their despairing cries were horrible. Some wept, others cursed, but all fled from the fire as far as possible, a providential circumstance, to which undoubtedly we owe our safety, since it allowed the launching of the boat, which was near the seat of the fire, to be conducted with relative quietness, the rush which usually takes place in such cases, a horrible and deadly rush in which only the strongest succeed, being thus avoided. The captain, officers, engineer, doctor, the first-class passengers and some of the crew, nearly all firemen, were able safely to climb down the Don Juan with much precaution, as it was necessary to avoid the gangway, which was jammed with Chinese, who would have sprung into our boat, in which case all would have perished. Some, though very few, made a spring for the boat. They could not reach it and fell in the water."

"Before abandoning the vessel the captain saved the register, ordered the engines to be stopped and the safety valve to be opened so that no explosion might take place, threw into the water various objects that would float and so serve to support any who might seize them, and distributed fifty life belts, all this being done in less time than it takes to write it. One of these life belts was fastened round the writer by a humble but heroic boy in the service of the captain, who, on hearing the order, 'Let everyone look out for himself,' said 'Senor, save yourself; there go the officers and captain; save yourself for God's sake.' 'And you, Ciria, go?' 'Presently,' said he, and God grant he may not have been a victim of his generosity."

"When we got a few metres from the ship, which was now on fire in several places, we remained a long time spell-bound contemplating the dreadful spectacle in which there were heart-rending details, such as the falling into the water or on to the deck of the Chinese who had taken refuge in the forecastle, the fire now having caught the rigging."

Here the interest in the account ends, the remainder and much the longer portion, being devoted to the passage of the boat to the shore and to a description of how those saved fared when they got there. It seems the boat was overcrowded and had to be baled out all the time. Subsequently they heard that two other boats had reached shore with ten of the crew and three Chinese passengers, making with the twenty-one in the first boat a total of forty-two. The *San Antonio*, as already reported, reached the wreck in time to take off a number of those still on board, and as far as was known a total of 143 had been saved out of the 282 persons on board.

Dysentery is very prevalent just now. At Ichihama and two villages in Osumi-gun, of this prefecture, twenty-four persons were laid up with the disorder suddenly on the 22d inst., four of the cases ending fatally. Osaka and other prefectures are also suffering from an epidemic of dysentery.

The 494 Japanese merchants engaged in foreign trade in Yokohama have signed a declaration by which they bind themselves to abide by the judgment of Mr. Kawada, the President of the Nippon Ginko, in the dispute which has been long existing among them.

A terrible inundation caused by excessive rains and freshets happened early last month at Hanchungfu, Shensi, in which many thousands of men, women, children and cattle lost their

lives. No less than 354 villages are reported to have been destroyed. At Imasato-mura, near Osaka, the rice fields being dried up by the recent drought, a steam pump loaned by the Osaka Arsenal has been brought into play. By its means the fields are properly irrigated with the waters of the Hinogawa.

A bill for the abolition of the duty on imported cotton, which was submitted to the last two sessions of the Diet by members of the House of Representatives, failed to pass the House of Peers for want of time.

The *Mainichi* reports that the water of the Shinanogawa, the largest river in Japan, is at present so low owing to the drought that steamboats can hardly be navigated between Niigata and Nagasaki.

The directors of the Agra Bank, Ltd., have determined upon the bank withdrawing from business in Shanghai, and it is sure that this news will be received with the most wide spread regret.

Advices from Kueilin, the capital of Kuangsi, report the suppression of the Kuangsi insurrection, which had been troubling the authorities for a couple of months, and which at one time threatened to be serious.

The cable works between Nagasaki and the Gotos was finished a few days ago, the length of the line being over fifty miles. Communication has been opened and has proved very satisfactory.

Another cholera case is reported in Yokohama. The wife of a coolie living at No. 15 Yoshihama-cho was seized with the disease on the 25th instant, and died in the house the same day.

The Mimasaka Elementary School in Hyogo-ken was struck by lightning on the 19th and ten scholars were seriously injured.

In an irrigation dispute among the villagers of Tokimura, near Nakatsu, five persons were wounded, and two were killed.

The editor of the *Shin-Kyoiku Zasshi* has been fined 7 yen for insulting the authorities in a leading article. The *Shitazuka Nippo* has been suspended on the usual charge—detrimental to the peace of the country.

A telegram to the *Kokkai* from Nagasaki reports that Tienten has been visited by a tidal wave.

Hailstones two sun (2 1/4 in.) square fell for five minutes in Tonesgun, Gumma-ken.

A girl only 9 years of age, living in Nagasaki prefecture, has given birth to a child.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolutions in Argentina and Venezuela.

New York, July 31.—The *Herald's* correspondent at Valparaiso cables: News received from Argentina to-night shows that the revolution of the Civico Nacionales and Radicals has extended to all parts of the provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fe. The Senate has been called to meet and consider the situation. Accurate news is difficult to obtain, the telegraph lines having been cut in many places and railroads having been torn up to prevent the moving of state troops. The entire situation in Argentina is gloomy and a financial panic is expected.

BUENOS AYRES, July 31.—The Radical forces are concentrated around La Plata preparing for an attack. The Governor has 3000 men and is confident of his ability to hold his own. Several thousand colonists have joined the insurgents marching on to Santa Fe. The Radicals have been victorious at Rosario.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The *Herald's* correspondent at Panama cables: Four revolutionary disturbances have broken out in Las Andes province of Venezuela. Minister of War Guerra has ordered General Fernandez' division to march from Maracaibo to suppress the conspirators. General Arana, leader of the attempted uprising in Cojedes, has been captured and is now in prison in Valencia.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The *Herald's* correspondent at San Juan de Sur, Nicaragua, cables: News has been received here that a treaty of peace has been signed by representatives of the Granada Government and the Leon revolutionists. This was in accordance with proposals made by Provisional President Zavala. The terms of the treaty have not been learned, but it is known that hostilities have ceased.

PARIS, July 31.—It is stated on high authority that France intends to take decisive step to insure Siam's carrying out the terms of the ultimatum. The blockade will be continued until France's demands are satisfied.

LONDON, July 31.—The *Paris* correspondent of the News Agency says: It is learned on good authority that France demands as security from Siam that the terms of the ultimatum be carried out, the temporary custody of Chantaboon, a town near the gulf of Siam, and also that Siam shall establish no military stations in certain named places near the frontier of Cambodia, or within a certain distance from the Mekong river.

LONDON, July 31.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says: Owing to the representation made to Develle by Lord Dufferin, the question of the neutral zone between the French possessions in the Siamese peninsula, and British Burma and the Shan States, has been settled satisfactorily. It has been agreed that the French blockade of the Siamese coast be raised immediately. No confirmation of this was received up to a late hour to-night.

LONDON, July 31.—The *Paris* correspondent of the News Agency says: A lengthy conference between Duffin and Develle resulted in a friendly *entente*, permitting Siam to be maintained as a buffer between the British and French possessions. France abandons the ceded parts to which England lays claim as having formed a part of Burma previous to Theobald's overthrow. England agrees to the necessity of an accurate adjustment of the Siamese frontier in relation to Tonquin and Anam.

LONDON, July 31.—A dispatch from Bangkok, dated Monday, 7 P. M., says: The uneasiness among the people, far from lessening, is increasing. Seven more French gunboats have arrived. Negotiations are still going on, but the progress made is not reported. The intentions of the French are awaited with fear and apprehensions. Admiral Humann has issued a second blockade notice, to take effect three days from Saturday. He will order the British warships *Pallas* and *Swift*, now lying off Bangkok, to go outside the blockade limits. Unless the French Government interposes quickly, an attack on Bangkok seems certain.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The Oceanic's News in a Condensed Shape.

The Behring Sea arbitrators are still in session.

U. S. Senator Beckwith of Wyoming will resign.

The Tennessee Valley has a plague of grasshoppers.

The British cruiser *Phasant* has arrived at Victoria.

Great destruction has ensued from forest fires in Wisconsin.

A number of banks in Washington and Oregon have suspended.

Ellsworth Westvelt, a prominent New York merchant is missing.

An Indiana girl was stricken suddenly dumb and blind at Jeffersonville.

Superintendent Daggett has taken formal possession of the San Francisco mint.

James T. Kilbreth has been appointed Collector of the city of New York.

Sacramento police officers are under investigation for brutally beating an old man.

Louis Irig died in Chadron, Neb., after a continuous sleep of three months.

Joseph Meyers was drowned while bathing in the American river near Folsom, Cal.

Four hundred armed Indians in Wisconsin are threatening the settlers with trouble.

A Pacific express company wagon was robbed of \$7000 in a Wichita, Kansas, street.

The United States steamer *Philadelphia* sailed from Rio Janeiro for Valparaiso on July 28th.

Emperor William of Germany witnessed the Royal Yacht Club's races at Cowes, Isle of Wight.

The salmon pack this season on the Fraser river, British Columbia, will be the largest ever known.

A Sacramento youngster fell from the second story of a building in that city and escaped unhurt.

Governor Boies of Indiana declares that he is not a candidate for the United States Senate.

Ex-Governor George C. Perkins has been appointed United States Senator to succeed Leland Stanford.

The annual maneuvers of the red and blue squadrons of the British navy commenced on July 28th.

Ex-Senator Stanford's famous racing studs from the Palo Alto and Vina ranches are to be sold at auction.

Paddy Smith knocked out George Green, better known as "Young Corbett," in twenty-eight rounds at Roby, Indiana.

John Stevenson, the veteran New York car-builder, is dead. His shop has turned out over 20,000 cars of all descriptions.

The American schooner *McLoon* is reported at Delaware Breakwater with the captain dead and five seamen sick from yellow fever.

During his progress through Hanover Prince Bismarck has been treated with high honor by the inhabitants and municipal authorities.

The city of Pueblo, Colorado, has been flooded. The water in the basement of the City Hall was five feet deep on one occasion.

A Wisconsin farmer in a fit of temporary insanity from the loss of his crops killed his wife and three children and attempted to kill himself.

Dick Burge has challenged Jack McAuliffe to fight at catch weights in four weeks from signing the articles and the latter has accepted.

The cholera is on the increase in Russia. There were seventy-two cases in Moscow for the week ending July 22nd, with twenty-one deaths.

The Prince of Wales' yacht *Britannia* won the great race of the Royal Yacht Club at Cowes. The American yacht *Navajo* was fairly outsailed.

George Vanderbilt had a narrow escape from drowning at Bar Harbor. He was saved by Mrs. Dodge, a lady who could not swim, and two boys.

The health trial at Fresno resulted in the disagreement of the jury. The defendant has been allowed bail of \$75,000, but as yet has been unable to furnish it.

Eighteen miners were drowned in the Cuyuni River, in Dutch Guiana, by the upsetting of their boat. Ten thousand dollars in gold dust also went to the bottom.

Daniel Daley has been found guilty of manslaughter for killing John J. Lawton at the Potrero, San Francisco. He still has to answer for the death of James Carroll.

A Kansas woman was drowned in a water-pot, together with a team of horses which she was driving. The pot was covered with ten feet of water in an instant.

A bloody riot in the Holy Rosary Polish Catholic Church at Baltimore was started by women and would have resulted in loss of life but for the intervention of the police.

Charges of drinking, gambling and visiting the staterooms of female passengers at night have been made against the captain and purser of the Pacific Mail steamship *Colon*.

The Pope will shortly issue an encyclical letter on labor and capital. It will advocate religion as the only cure for socialism and contain a solemn warning against the evils of the period.

Trouble between the two Mexican towns of Macallepec and Tejalpa in the State of Oaxaca over boundary lines, has culminated in a pitched battle and a number of people have been killed and wounded on both sides.

Secretary Herbert of the U. S. Navy Department estimates that \$11,000,000 will be required to complete the forty-two vessels in course of construction. He advocates the construction of ten new battle ships and a number of 2000-ton cruisers for foreign service.

Judge Ross of California has decided that Section 4 of the Geary Act is unconstitutional because it provides for imprisonment at hard labor, an unjust and infamous punishment where no crime has been committed. He holds the rest of the act to be good.

A conservative poll of the Senate, taking no account of Allen of Washington, Beckwith of Wyoming and Mantle of Montana, who have not been seated, shows that forty-one Senators are in favor of the repeal of the Sherman Act and forty-four opposed without a substitute friendly to silver.

BY AUTHORITY.

REGULATION OF THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

In order to prevent the spread of Blight and insect pests from the Island of Oahu to the other Islands, the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry hereby make the following Regulation:

SECTION 1. From and after the 7th day of August, 1893, it shall be unlawful for any vessel, to receive on board and carry from Honolulu or from any port or landing on the Island of Oahu, any trees or plants of whatever character, to any other part of the Hawaiian Islands, except as herein provided.

SEC. 2. Any trees and plants brought to Oahu from any foreign country, and intended to be transhipped to one of the other Islands, may be carried by any licensed vessel, provided such plants or trees have been inspected and passed as provided in Section 3 of an Act entitled "An Act Relating to the Suppression of Plant Diseases, Blight and Insect Pests," approved July 16th, 1890, and a certificate to the effect obtained. And also be it further provided that no such trees or plants shall be removed from the wharf at which the trees or plants shall have been landed, until such time as the vessel, that is to carry them to their destination, is ready to receive them on board.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Regulation will be liable to a fine of not to exceed One Hundred Dollars as provided by Section 7 of said Act.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Aug. 4th 1893. 111-31

SALE OF TENANCY AT WILL OF THE CHINESE THEATRE, KING STREET, HONOLULU, OAHU.

On Friday September 1st, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at Public Auction the Tenancy at Will of the Chinese Theatre Building, situate on King Street, Honolulu, Oahu.

Term.—Tenancy from month to month until such time as the Minister of the Interior may wish to terminate the same, by giving 30 days notice.

Rent.—Payable monthly in advance.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Dept., Aug. 1st, 1893. 108-1m.

WATER NOTICE.

Owing to the drought and scarcity of water, the residents above Judd Street are requested to collect what water they may require for household purposes before 8 o'clock A. M.

ANDREW BROWN,
Supt. Honolulu Water Works.
107-1f

SALE OF LEASE OF CROWN LAND IN NORTH KONA, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

By order of the Commissioners of Crown Lands, Mr. James F. Morgan will sell at public auction, at his salesroom, on THURSDAY, August 10th next, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of that tract of land situate at North Kona, Island of Hawaii, known as the Ahupuaa of Puuwaawaa and containing 40,000 acres, more or less.

Term. 25 years.
Rent, (upset) \$350 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

The Lease to be sold under the following conditions:

1st.—To keep up the Forest to its present aggregate area.

2d.—To keep the Lantana from making any further headway.

3d.—To put upon the land within 3 years from commencement of lease substantial improvements of a permanent character to the value of \$3000.

Intending bidders must previous to the sale, satisfy the Commissioners of their financial ability to carry out the covenants of the proposed lease.

For further particulars, apply to

C. P. LAUKEA,
Agent of Crown Lands, at the Court House, Office Commissioners of Crown Lands, Honolulu, July 17th, 1893. 102-1d

General Advertisements.

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It will instantly remove Paint, Tar, Ink, Oil, Grease, Tan and all stains from Hand and Face, leaving them white and soft. Highly prized by workers in machine shops, mills, foundries, etc.
New Goods by late arrivals in Shelf Hardware, Stoves, House Furnishing Goods, Agricultural Implements, Artists Materials, Painters Supplies.

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CHILDREN'S LACE HATS AND LEGHORN FLATS.
INFANTS' LACE BONNETS, Infants' MULL BONNETS from 50 cents and upwards.
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CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES, neatly made at 50, 75 cents and upwards.
CHILDREN'S Silk and Cashmere COATS and WRAPS. Infants' Complete outfit. 88 f

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